

From the 100th Regiment.  
Camp 100th Regiment, Ill. Vols.,  
New London, Tenn. March 12.

Every thing indicates that spring is at hand. But, alas, how different the country looks from what it was a few weeks ago. The fields are now a mass of weeds and brush, and the trees are bare and leafless. The only sign of life is the occasional bird that chirps in the trees.

Our Regiment is the only one of our Brigade here. The remainder, except those re-embarked and on furlough, being at Charleston, between Memphis and Paducah, and we expect to be ordered to join them soon.

Recently we have had one hundred and seventy-six men transferred from the 100th Reg. to the 10th Reg. of the 1st Division, 1st Corps, and the balance to return to their own Regiments as soon as it is ordered.

Several changes have taken place in our Regiment recently in the form of promotions. I notice the following:

1st Lieut. E. A. Howard, promoted to Captain of Company B, 100th Reg. of the 1st Division, 1st Corps, and the balance to return to their own Regiments as soon as it is ordered.

2nd Lieut. J. H. Smith, promoted to Captain of Company C, 100th Reg. of the 1st Division, 1st Corps, and the balance to return to their own Regiments as soon as it is ordered.

3rd Lieut. W. R. Clark, promoted to Captain of Company D, 100th Reg. of the 1st Division, 1st Corps, and the balance to return to their own Regiments as soon as it is ordered.

4th Lieut. J. M. Brown, promoted to Captain of Company E, 100th Reg. of the 1st Division, 1st Corps, and the balance to return to their own Regiments as soon as it is ordered.

5th Lieut. J. L. Green, promoted to Captain of Company F, 100th Reg. of the 1st Division, 1st Corps, and the balance to return to their own Regiments as soon as it is ordered.

6th Lieut. J. K. White, promoted to Captain of Company G, 100th Reg. of the 1st Division, 1st Corps, and the balance to return to their own Regiments as soon as it is ordered.

7th Lieut. J. N. Black, promoted to Captain of Company H, 100th Reg. of the 1st Division, 1st Corps, and the balance to return to their own Regiments as soon as it is ordered.

8th Lieut. J. O. Grey, promoted to Captain of Company I, 100th Reg. of the 1st Division, 1st Corps, and the balance to return to their own Regiments as soon as it is ordered.

9th Lieut. J. P. Red, promoted to Captain of Company J, 100th Reg. of the 1st Division, 1st Corps, and the balance to return to their own Regiments as soon as it is ordered.

10th Lieut. J. Q. Blue, promoted to Captain of Company K, 100th Reg. of the 1st Division, 1st Corps, and the balance to return to their own Regiments as soon as it is ordered.

11th Lieut. J. R. Yellow, promoted to Captain of Company L, 100th Reg. of the 1st Division, 1st Corps, and the balance to return to their own Regiments as soon as it is ordered.

12th Lieut. J. S. Purple, promoted to Captain of Company M, 100th Reg. of the 1st Division, 1st Corps, and the balance to return to their own Regiments as soon as it is ordered.

13th Lieut. J. T. Brown, promoted to Captain of Company N, 100th Reg. of the 1st Division, 1st Corps, and the balance to return to their own Regiments as soon as it is ordered.

14th Lieut. J. U. Green, promoted to Captain of Company O, 100th Reg. of the 1st Division, 1st Corps, and the balance to return to their own Regiments as soon as it is ordered.

15th Lieut. J. V. White, promoted to Captain of Company P, 100th Reg. of the 1st Division, 1st Corps, and the balance to return to their own Regiments as soon as it is ordered.

16th Lieut. J. W. Black, promoted to Captain of Company Q, 100th Reg. of the 1st Division, 1st Corps, and the balance to return to their own Regiments as soon as it is ordered.

17th Lieut. J. X. Grey, promoted to Captain of Company R, 100th Reg. of the 1st Division, 1st Corps, and the balance to return to their own Regiments as soon as it is ordered.

18th Lieut. J. Y. Red, promoted to Captain of Company S, 100th Reg. of the 1st Division, 1st Corps, and the balance to return to their own Regiments as soon as it is ordered.

## JOLIET SIGNAL.

JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Tuesday, March 29, 1864.

### The Future Prospects.

The elections last fall, it is true, did not result as we hoped they would, but nevertheless we have no reason for despair. Our cause is as just as ever and our principles as true and correct, and though beaten in the State elections last year, we must go to work with energy and save, if possible, the nation from total destruction.

Our Abolition opponents are busily preparing for the contest. Already they have called their National, State and county conventions for the nomination of candidates, and soon will be in the field with their ticket and working for its election.

Through the secret machinations of the Union Leagues, they have an effective organization and can rally their forces with the greatest ease. Their secret signs and oaths enable them to calculate upon their exact strength and to work with the greatest efficiency for the success of their candidates.

This display of vigilance and energy on the part of our enemy should behoove us also to be on the alert. The Democratic need to secret societies or oath-bound bands to sustain their principles, and party. All they need is organization in order to combine the strength of the conservative and saving element of the country against the radicals and radicals that are now feasting upon its lifeblood.

Therefore, our friends should go to work. No time should be lost, but the faithful should be warned that their services are needed under the banner of civil liberty, free speech, a free press, the constitution, and the Union as it was, are driven from power.

Let the Democrats of the different wards and towns arm clubs and enroll as members all who are in favor of the Government as created by Washington, and Adams, and Jefferson, and the noble patriots of those days. By this means the purposes of the Union League are secured, and the people are organized.

Every thing looks like an early opening of the spring campaign; and, of course, the 100th will have to take the place of the 10th in the front. We think from our report of the past that our friends need not have feared what the 100th will do here.

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### The Negro Equality Party.

The Republican party, notwithstanding its professions to the country, is a negro equality party.

Indeed, this terrible war that is sacrificing the best blood of the nation, under the auspices of Lincoln, Sumner, Greeley, Seward, and Wilson, is waged solely for the purpose of freeing and elevating the negroes to a white social and political equality with man.

Seeing that they could not depend upon the German element to sustain them in power and to uphold their pernicious principles, they are seeking to secure the negroes that they may continue to rule on the proceeds of honest people.

White Democrats are laboring to put down the rebellion and to restore the Union, as it was, with all the States in the enjoyment of their sovereign rights under the constitution and their local institutions untouched, the Republican leaders have another object in view.

From the very commencement of the war, they have pursued a retrograde policy. The destruction of the States of the South, the obliteration of State rights and State laws and the emancipation of the slaves, is the platform upon which the party in power stands.

And following up this scheme of slavery emancipation, they have placed the negro in the position of a soldier, on a level with the brave white soldier who is fighting for the honor of the flag of our country.

These negro soldiers receive the same pay, bounties, emoluments and attention given to white soldiers, while in the service.

The radicals having succeeded in their scheme of making soldiers of negroes, they themselves that they will find no difficulty in making them not only the political equals of white men but also the political equals.

They will argue, and with much justice too, that it will not do to place the negro in the army, with soldier's clothing on and musket and rifle in hand, to fight under the stars and stripes for the United States Government, without he should be granted all the privileges of white citizens.

In obvious, therefore, that the party in power designed this policy, with the view of making the negroes voters when the war shall be over, if not before.

The Republican majority of the United States Senate have already declared in favor of the negro equality policy.

The other day a bill was passed by that body amending the city charter of Washington, so as to admit the negro to the rights of suffrage, and to protect him in his rights in other respects.

The bill has gone to the House and doubtless will be passed by the abolitionists of that body. Thus the Republican party stand committed to the negro suffrage policy; and as soon as they can accomplish it, the negroes will be made voters, and as far as can be the social equals of white men in all the States.

Now, in this question of negro citizenship, the Democratic, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, which in the case of Dred Scott decided that a negro is not a citizen of the United States, expressly forbids negro citizenship.

Hence if the negroes be made our political equals, it must be done without authority of law. The triumph of the Democratic party next fall is the only thing that can prevent the violation of law and humanity.

CHANGE OF PORTFOLIO.—H. N. Marsh, Esq., whose appointment as postmaster in this city, in place of J. L. Braden, removed, was announced some time ago, took possession of the office yesterday morning.

This change of postmaster here, is the result of a feud which has been growing up lately between certain leading Republicans. Braden finds himself a victim for entertaining views of an antagonistic nature regarding the re-nomination of Mr. Norton. Relative to this war between the factions, we are as disinterested as was the placid lady during the conflict between her husband and the bear.

However, the people may rely upon one thing—upon having a good postmaster. There were no objections to Mr. Braden in any respect as an officer, but Mr. Marsh's well known qualifications and his promptness and fidelity in business transactions is a guarantee that the affairs of the office will be properly managed. We cannot say that we admire Mr. Marsh as a politician, but as a citizen and business man he has always commanded our respect.

A JOLIET BUSINESS MAN GONE TO ROCKFORD.—Mr. S. W. Stone, who has been engaged in business in this city for the last twenty years, has removed to Rockford, Ill., where he has purchased a heavy hardware and retail grocery and provision store, and proposes to carry on business there for the future. The citizens of Joliet and the county at large deeply regret to part with Mr. Stone. For the last twenty years he has resided amongst us, and most of that time as County School Commissioner and Inspector of schools of the city, has been intimately connected with the cause of education. Commending here with limited means, by close attention to business and a strict adherence to honesty, integrity and the interests of his customers as well as his own, his establishment became popular throughout the country, and his sales were larger than any other house in the city; and he became to the possessor of a handsome fortune.

Our best wishes go with him to his new home, and we can assure the people of Rockford that they will find him all that they can desire as a business man and public spirited citizen.

Portrait of Col. Bartleson.—John Ambrose, the eminent artist who painted the portraits of Gen. Grant, Gen. Yates, Hon. S. C. Casey, and others of our prominent men, which have been so highly praised by the press, is at present in the city engaged on a portrait of Colonel Bartleson.

New Firm.—A partnership for carrying on the grocery and provision business has been formed between George Monroe, County Sheriff, and R. R. Allen. Their place of business is at the old stand of Mr. Allen, corner of Jefferson and Chicago streets, where they are prepared to furnish customers with everything in their line at the most moderate rates.

Ladies' hats, wall paper and other goods may be found in variety at J. P. Fox's.

### Legal Tender.

One of the most alarming features of the times, is the subversion of the judicial to the political power of the Government.

It is a tradition among every body that gold and silver only are a legal tender. Nobody ever questioned this, until it was supposed a political necessity existed for the substitution of something else; and many of the Judges have so far yielded to this assumed necessity, as to give opinions in favor of the new theory. Not so with Judge Sharswood, of Philadelphia, who has recently given an adverse opinion of great clearness and power.

His opinion, as having said in the constitutional convention that he would rather reject the whole plan of government, than to retain a clause authorizing Congress to "emit bills of credit," and quotes Mr. Webster thus:

"Most unquestionably there is and there can be no legal tender in this country under the authority of this Government, or any other, but gold and silver. This is a constitutional principle, perfectly plain, and of the very highest importance. The States are expressly prohibited from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debt, and although no such express prohibition is applied to Congress, yet as Congress has no power granted to it, but to coin money and to regulate the value thereof, it clearly has no power to substitute paper or anything else, for coin, as tender. The constitution is the thing to be preserved, and thought to be preserved secretly under all circumstances."

INTERESTING STATISTICS.—In the war of 1861-62, the North furnished 58,552 soldiers, the South 30,812, making a majority of 27,740 in favor of the South. Of the number furnished by North:

Massachusetts furnished 3,110  
New Hampshire 896  
Connecticut 847  
Rhode Island 637  
Vermont 181

Total 5,162  
While the little State of South Carolina furnished 5,695.

In the Mexican war, Massachusetts furnished 1,047  
New Hampshire 1  
The other New England States 0,000  
The whole number of troops contributed by the North to the Mexican war was 22,664, while the South contributed 43,630—very nearly double, and, in proportion to her population, four times as many soldiers as the North.

"PICKING UP"—The article on the subject of the Ship Canal in Congress, which we copy in today's paper from the Joliet Republican, it will be perceived, is not very complimentary to our Republican Congressmen. We do not deem it necessary to interfere in this fight between the two factions of the Republican party, or to express our views in regard to the merits of the antagonistic elements, but publish the article that our readers may see how the fight progresses. We presume the editor of the Republican was induced to "pitch into" Mr. Norton at this time more particularly on account of an extraordinary visit that he recently received from a great man with a document in his hand endorsed "P. O. B."

The Richmond Sentinel, of the 10th inst., says that "up to last evening, three hundred and twenty-one prisoners, including six officers and one surgeon, engaged in the late expedition against Richmond, had been received at the Liberty prison."

This is in addition to the killed and wounded—nearly as many more. In sober verity, was this raid, about which the telegraph boasted over so much, more profitable than the one into Florida?

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS.—We will refer the taxpayers of this town to the report of the Commissioners of Highways, which we give in another column.

The report bears evidence that the Commissioners are mindful of the interest of the people. The improvements made, and were highly necessary, and were made at the least possible expense.

The people of the town of Joliet have reason to congratulate themselves that they have a board of Highway Commissioners, who do not tax them unnecessarily, and who appropriate the money raised, where it is needed.

The New York Herald says that a movement is on foot, and from present appearances it is likely to succeed, to manufacture a new State out of that portion of Tennessee called East Tennessee. This is another plan to open a field for speculation in politics and adventures of all sorts to reap a rich harvest by the obliteration of old landmarks and the dismemberment of the State. The business is a scandalous one, and should not be tolerated by the friends of the constitution.

It is said that great numbers of Yankees are purchasing of Lincoln what are called the confiscated lands of the South, with a view of settling on them and emancipating the negroes at seven dollars a month to work them. Then the government will employ an army of 300,000 men at \$13 a month to protect these Yankees, and negroes on these stolen lands. Adding the great salaries of officers and other employees of the Federal Government, it will create an annual tax of a least \$300,000,000, which must be paid by the people.

The Republican Governor of New Hampshire, wrote to a friend in every town in the State, to send him a list of the abolition soldiers in his township, and where they are in the army—promising that they should be sent home in time to vote. The Governor made up a list of 5,000, who were sent into New Hampshire from all parts of the army, even from Chattanooga. And all this vast expense to be added upon the people on top of the four thousand millions already on them.

Orders have been issued for the veteran regiments of Ohio and Illinois to proceed to the Potomac. This order indicates that Gen. Grant, in the great work of capturing Richmond, is not satisfied to rely upon Eastern troops.

After the passage of the Lincoln resolutions by the Indiana Legislature, the President sent to the Senate the nomination of four Indiana Colonels to be made Brigadier Generals. Houses Old Abe!

DEATH OF HON. OWEN LOVJOY.—Hon. Owen Lovjoy, member of Congress from this State, died in Brooklyn on the 25th inst. He was the ablest Republican in Illinois.

### From Paducah.

Paducah is in ruins. Forest, with 2,000 men, formed in line of battle and a half mile long, on Friday afternoon, and demanded the surrender of the fort. Hicks refused. The fight raged furiously all the afternoon. The rebels were repulsed four times. The fort was captured by the Union forces.

The gunboats fired 600 rounds; they killed 14 killed and 46 wounded. The rebels were repulsed four times. The fort was captured by the Union forces.

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### Congressional.

Washington, March 24.  
SENATE.

Mr. Howard resumed his speech against Mr. Powell's bill to prevent military interference with the judiciary. He stated that the bill would occupy the greater part of the session to day.

On motion of Mr. Blaine, the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of proposing an amendment to the constitution, by striking out the article which forbids the laying of a tax on articles exported from any State.

Mr. Rice reported back from the Naval Committee, the bill providing for the education of the orphans and engineers of the Naval Academy. Ordered to be printed, and re-committed.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the House went into committee on the amendment of the constitution, by striking out the article which forbids the laying of a tax on articles exported from any State.

Mr. Brooks made a financial speech, and indicated his objections to the bill. The amendments to the bank bill are being discussed.

Washington, March 25.  
SENATE.

Mr. Sumner resumed his speech in favor of Mr. Powell's bill to prevent military interference with the judiciary. He